PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance.
This Dail V HERALD 2 and per copy—II per assemble WEEKLY HERALD cours flaturiday at 6% write per copy, or 55 per annear; the European Edition is per anum to any part of fireat Britishs, and is to any part of the Continent both to twinded pooling.
ALL LETTER by mail for Subscriptions, or with Advantaments to be post paid, or the postage will be inducted from the money remitted.

Volume XIX

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-SHORMANER OF TOU. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Domestic Econo-

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-PRETTY PIROS OF BURINESS-MASKS AND FACES-TO PARENTS AND GUAR DIASS.

MATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Afternoon

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Speed THE PAMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Brening-CHAR-

BROAD WAY MENAGERIE-SIAMERE TWING AND WILD GHRISTY'S ANERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA MOUSE, 596 Broadway-Buck BANVARD'S GEOREMA, 506 Brockway.-PANORANA

METINISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening. SIGNOR BLITZ-STUYYESANT DISTITUTE, 659 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL, 603 Broadway. - PERRAN'S GIFT EX HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway .- Jones' PARTOSCOP

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-82 Browd New York, Wednesday, January 21, 1854.

Malls fer Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The royal mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, leave this port at 1 o'cleak to day, for Idverpool.

New York HELALD will be received at the following places

m Barepe:-Sermenot-John Hunter, No. 2 Parodica street. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close official past ten o'clock Mis morning.

The WEIGHLY HERALD will be published at half-past nin o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers

The News.

The steamship Baltic, with four days later Euro pean advices, has been out nearly fourteen days from Liverpool, and is therefore greatly overdue. The Cunard steamer Cambria, from Havre via South ampton, is also due at Halifax, where she will touch on her way to this city. The Cambria will probably bring one or two days later intelligence than the Baltic. We shall doubtless have the gratification of publishing the Baltic's news to-morrow. One of our special Washington correspondents

writes that owing to a great change produced in the minds of Senators with regard to the President's appointments, there is now little doubt but that they will all be confirmed, including Mr. Redfield as Collector of this port. The reason assigned for this change is that the Senate cannot with propriety con firm or reject a nominee upon any other ground that that of personal character and qualifications. It is intimated that the President is rather pleased than otherwise with Judge Douglas' measure for the or manization of a government for Nebraska Territory because it will test the sincerity of the free soilers with whom he is so closely allied. Our correspondent mentions that Mr. Colt was not an applicant to the Commissioner for the renewal of his patent. See the letters and despatches from our correspondents. the extracts from various newspapers, &c., for a variety of interesting information relative to the pro gress of events at the national capital.

In consequence of the death of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburg, representative of the Eighth district of Pennsylvania, no business of a public nature was transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday. In anticipation of the announcement of this melancholy circumstance, at the suggestion of Gen. Cass the Senate agreed to postpone the consideration of Central American affairs till to day, when the will make a speech upon the subject. Among the petitions presented was one from Mr. Henry K. Brown, requesting fourteen pieces of brass cannon from which to cast an equestrian statue of Washing ton to be erected in this city; another asking for an expose of the disposition of the tax levied on coasting vessels under the act of 1793, and a third from Brooklyn, in favor of a line of steamers from that port to Bremen. Mr. Bright introduced a bill granting two millions of acres of land to be divided among several of the railroad companies in the Western and Southwestern States. Each company is to receive four hundred thousand acres. Many bills and resolutions of a general character having been disposed of, the death of Mr. Muhlenburg wa announced; whereupon Mr. Brodhead pronounced a handsome eulogium, and after the adoption of the customary tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

Hon John J. Crittanden was elected United States Senator, vesterday, by the Kentucky Legislature. His majority was twenty-three over Gov. Powell, the democratic candidate.

A rumor was current in Washington vesterday, that Hon. A. G. Brown had received the democratic caucus nomination for the Mississippi United State Senatorship. No reliable information of the kind having been received, the report was disbelieved On the contrary, no doubt was expressed but the Col. Jeffers in Davis will be elected. One of our des patches states that Mr. Brown has been offered the consulpship to Havaus.

The organization of our State Legislature was per fected yesterday, by the appointment of the commitees of both houses. The Senate, it will be recollect privilege of paming the committees. The leading feature in the proceedings vesterday, was a debate in the Senate, upon a proposition to purchase Mount Vernon. The subject was finally tabled by a large wote. For the details of the curious events now transpiring in Albany, reference is made to the letters of our correspondent.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the 940 proximo. Among other questions to be subed are the consolidation of the Illinois railroad with those of other States, the prevention of Eastern manufacturers and jobbers from disposing of their stocks by samples, &c.

The Legislature of New Jersey met at Treaton yesterday, and both bodies organized by the selec-tion of democratic officers. Probably the most denportant question that will be discussed during the ion is the eligibility of Hon. Rodman M. Price to the office of Governor.

Gen. Bankhead is to succeed Gen. Wool as coru

mander of the Eastern division of the army.

A convention of the editors of Ohio assembled at Cincinnati yesterday, for the purpose of devising means to promote the general welfare and perpetuate good feeling among the fraternity. The p roceedings will close this evening with a grand feat t.v. ul to the press, at which several eminent Western gent'emen will be present.

We elsewhere publish some additional and rather interesting information with regard to the rallroad assables at Eria. By the way, we learn that a bil

was yesterday introduced in the Pennsylvania State Sexate, proposing to charter a new road from Erie to the Ohio line, under the der mination of the Grand Junction Railroad Company. The company offers a bonus of \$250,000. It contemplates also a discrimination in favor of the Eric Railroad of twenty per cent for all business passing over it.

Bishop Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, was present at the Catholic festival held in Wheeling last, Sunday evening. A mob collected on the oviside of the cathedral, but permitted everything te, pass off with emparative quietness till after the dispersion of the audience, when they broke a few windows in the church and retired. A despatch published yester day stated that the Nuncio, having been burned in effigy, had left the place.

A large number of wooden buildings, occupied as stores and shops of different kinds, together with the First Presbyterian Church, were destroyed by fire at Detroit, yesterday morning. The loss will be about thirty-five thousand dollars.

Parks, indicted for robbing and cutting off the head of Mr. Peatson, at Cuyahoga Falls, last summer, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Dr. Ewtener was yesterday morning assassinated in his effice, situated at the corner of Broadway and Grand street. The deed was perpetrated by some person yet unknown, who shot the Doctor with a pistol, the ball penetrating the base of the skull, passed through the brain, and lodged in the occipital bone, causing death almost instantly. A lawyer, named William Rays, and his wife, have been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties. A

full account of the case is given elsewhere. The Universal Democratic Republican Society held a meeting last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, at which a large amount of business was transacted. Mr. John P. Hale sent in a letter upon our neutrality laws; an agent of Kossuth a report upon the state of popular feeling in Italy, and the probable fate of Pius the Ninth: Mr. Wiechel, of Pearl street, showed that he had been abused and imprisoned—as the HERALD before reported-by the Saxon authorties in Dresden, for being what they called " Yankee with one paper;" Mr. Marcy showed, in a etter from Washington, pointed out that a first paper afforded no protection whatever to travellers in a foreign country; and the German Democratic Association sent in an address to their friends in all parts of the world. We publish to-day a report of all Babcoriptions and advertisements for any edition of the this important business.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening in the smaller chapel of the University. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

John Jay, Esq., delivered the fifth anti-slavery lecture last evening, before a large audience, at the Tabernacle. His subject was-" The First Abolition Society of New York, founded by the framers of the federal constitution, and supported by the pillars of the church." We give a report of the lecture.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, and sat until 94 o'clock, debating the merits of the report of the Committee on Rules and Orders for the government of the Board for the ensuing year. Each rule was taken up and adopted separately, and all are nearly similar to those of the last Board of Assistants. The rules not being a very interesting subject for the public generally, we refrain from publishing them, but hope, however, that the Board will pay attention and stick to them.

The annexed list embraces a portion of the contents of this day's paper:-Interesting Description of the Central Route to the Pacific, by Mr. Kern. one of the members of Capt. Gunnison's ill-fated surveying expedition; Account of the Duels at Madrid Count Pulaski's Remains-Reminiscences of the Re volution; Details of the Great Conflagration at Portland; Bermuda Correspondence; Trial of young Rossie for robbing the New York Post Office, &c.

tions of the Cabinet.

For some weeks past we have had various rumors of certain contemplated changes in the Cabinet, founded chiefly upon the expected transfer of Gen. Jefferson Davis from the War Department to the United States Senate. This election of Gen. Davis, it is believed, will be made by the Mississippi Legislature, as the finishing blow to Governor Foote and the Union party of that State; and from various wise considerations it is believed that, as things now stand at Washington, Gen. Davis will abandon the Cabinet and accept the call to the Senate. The opening thus anticipated, it is thought, may lead to several other changes in the ministry which will place it under a different direction and a different programme from that of Secretary Marcy, in reference to the succession.

Some such modifications as thus suggested may take place. The existing Cabinet has sunk so low in the public estimation-it hangs such a dead weight upon the administration-that however much opposed to run the hazards of a re-construction, Gen. Pierce may be compelled, upon the first favorable occasion, to risk a change, not only in one, but in two or three cases of urgent necessity. The public discontent-the tide of popular odium which is surging in from all parts of the Union. against the present Cabinet equalition of spoilsmen, may drive the President from his amour propre into the practical experiment of a change. In a word, the demands of stern necessity may overrule the policy of an indolent adhesion to things as they are, and enforce upon Gen. Pierce the last alternative for his safety in Congress and the restoration of the confidence of the people in the drift of his administration. Hence, there is some probability, in the event of the early transfer of Gen. Davis to the Senate from the War Office, of an early modification of

the Cabinet in one or several other departments. Among others mentioned as likely to succeed Gen. Davis in his present office, is ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama, just now on a visit, of business or pleasure, in Washington. But, notwithstanding the recent letter of Mr. Clemens to the Philadelphia committee, giving in his adhesion to the administration as it is, we regard his appointment to the Cabinet as extremely doubtful, if not entirely out of the question Mr. Clemens may have the personal confidence of Gen. Pierce; but he is, like Gen Foote, a defeated candidate for the Senate in his own State. The secession wing of the party. controlling the State, is against him. More over, the policy of the President of balancing his Cabinet between Southern secessionists and Northern free soilers, must be abandoned beore Mr. Clemens can be called into the family The same reasons which were a bar to the appointment of Dickinson from the North and of Cobb from the South, will still apply to Clemens, in the absence of a recantation of those Union principles which carried him over to the side of Clay, Webeter, and Cass, upon the compromise measures. Nor is the adminis tration in a position to take up a defeated can didate in his own State, as a stroke of policy It is not strong enough to risk the consequences of such an experiment. From these, and other considerations, we consider the appointment of Mr. Clemens to the Cabinet a loose conjecture. and extremely doubtful of fulfilment.

But the case of Mr. Clemens does not interfere with the probabilities of the cabinet modiacations which we are discussing. It is well known that the two conflicting powers of the Cabinet are Marcy and Cushing, and that while

tions, the latter has an efficient ally in General Davis, It is also believed that Cushing and Davis are more intimately favored with the confidences of the President than the Premier, which it is quite natural should be the case, without exacting of General Pierce any very extraordinary amount of far-reaching sagacity.

In the event, therefore, of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, it would not be surprising if Marcy through the joint influence of Cushing an'. Da. vis, were let down to the Treasury Department, with the advancement of Cushing to the post of Premier. Nor would this transposition be disadvantageous to the government, compared with the present arrangement; for while Cushing has proved his attainments to some extent. in matters of international law, Marcy has aboudantly shown that his diplomacy is not that of Webster nor Everett, but rather that he is the stumping spoilsman for Buncorabe in his highest efforts at a great State paper. On the other band, Marcy has a taste for the finances. The jingle of the spoils is music to his earsalways has been-and his antecedents, even to the small item of fifty cents, have established his precision in settling up his accounts. He is in his element among the spoils: but an old Jack Tar on horseback sits not more awkwardly than Marcy in the State Department. He may prescribe the fashion of the coats and breeches of our diplomats with the precision of a tailor; he may make out a special case of citizenship for Koszta good enough till after the election, and then show most conclusively that it was all gammon; but our foreign relations at this juncture require other patching than the patching of breeches or a stump speech for a pending election. We repeat, then, that with a change in the Cabinet we should not be surprised were Marcy transferred to the Treasury and Cushing promoted to the office of Premier, with a passport to Master Guthrie to resume the flat boat navigation of the rivers of Kentucky. Perhaps some such modifications are contemplated, and we should like to see them tried for two or three months. There might be something of success in the experiment. Who knows? There is yet another individual in the back-

ground patiently waiting his turn of the wheel. John A. Dix, of New York-first superseded by Marcy in the Cabinet, and secondly, to appeare the Virginia junta of the Richmond Enquirer, overslaughed by Judge Mason for the mission to France-has yet his chances for a reward equal to his patience, forbearance and fidelity. If, therefore, in a change of the Cabinet, Marcy can otherwise be disposed of, Mr. Dix may succeed him as the member from New York. Nor is Charles C'Conor past hoping for. Consenting, for the sake of democratic harmony, to remain in his present office, while Bronson was thrown overboard, we think it possible that O'Conor may expect to be promoted to the post of Cushing, when the latter is advanced to the great object of his immediate ambition-the

Department of State. We must be content however, to wait the developements of the day. That public opinion demands a reconstruction of the Cabinet is quite certain-that the administration is impressed with this conviction is manifest-that the Senate is disposed to press it home cannot be doubted, and that there may be some radical changes in the Cabinet, in the event of the return of General Davis to the Senate, there is reason to hope. It is also known that Mr Dix and Mr. O'Conor are quiet and patient under the promises and prospects of rewards vet in store for them of the first magnitude. How for these expectations may be realized time will determine. We are not sanguine, however, in behalf of any such acticipations. They are delusive. Promises of cabinet places depend upon contingencies; and as far as the promises of President Pierce are concerned, according to his New Hampshire confederates, "they are not near so reliable as those of his venerable father." But let all aspiring expectants keep quiet. When the country has ceased to be anxious, they should cease to be inquisitive. We must have a change in the moon by-and-by.

The Amazon Expeditions. f our corresp has sent us a letter which will open the eyes of such of our enterprising merchants and others in this city, as are looking forward to pecuniary advantage from the opening of the mammoth Amazon to American vessels and commerce. There is an expedition preparing to sail from this port. A company has been formed, a steamer has been purchased, and a large nur \$ ber of our citizens are ready to rush into a matter which, we think, has not been well considered.

An expedition to the Amazon is not a new and untried experiment, as is generally sup posed. A similar project was got up in the city, and carried out, nearly thirty years ago. It may safely be predicted that the same disastrous fate awaits this that befel that, and arising from precisely the same causes. In the year 1824, Le Roy, Bayard & Co., then the most famous commercial house in this city. got up an expedition to the Amazon. A great many other merchants and leading men of that day took an interest in it and bought stock, paying even a high premium for it. The conern was named the Amazon Steam Navige? tion Company. The company purchased a steamboat, which was named the Amazon. The commander was Captain Clack, a son-inlaw of Judge Thompson, of the United States Supreme Court. Two very clever supercargoes were selected. One was a merchant named Hefferman, who spoke Spanish fluently. and the other, who was equally fluent in French was Monsieur Chegary, the husband of the lady of that name, so famed in this town for instill ing knowledge into the craniums of our fash ionable daughters. Under such favorable auspices was this first Amazon expedition started. All who embarked in the enterprise expected to realize an immense fortune. The steamboat left New York and safely reached Para, in Brazil, where she was seized by the authorities and detained. Such of the cargo as was pe rishable became a total loss, and the remainde was confiscated. After nearly a year's detention. the steamer was allowed to return to New York where she was sold for \$10,000. The loss to the company was about \$250,000. A claim was made out against Brazil, which, after many years, was allowed by a Brazilian commission, to the extent of \$21,000, which was not quite sufficient to compensate the agents who collected it. Such was the fate of Amazon expedition No. 1; and the chances of No. 2 are not much better. There is a great excitement about it in this city, and many are anxious to embark

We learn that application has been made a Washington to both the ministers of Peru and Brazif, for permission for this steamer to enter and proceed up the Amazon. The Brazilian Minthe former virtually stands alone in his aspira- lister promptly refused to have anything to do | tame list a few days hence, on some other divi-

with it. The Peruvian Minister. ethor de Osma, has, we believe, given the star of Cosma, the Peruvian flag; whi A % is our opinion will be of about as use in protecting the steemer as wet dish cloth. Our reasons for so wet then closes Jema, who is now the Minister at ashington from Peru, is shortly to leave that post, having been transferred to London. Senor Tirado, his successor, is daily expected at our capital. He was recently removed from his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peru to appease Brazil, whose Emperor was very much annoyed that Senor Tirado had given encouragement to the Americans to come up the Amazon; and he was appointed as Minister to the United States, where it was supposed he would be popular for the same reason, and be enabled to satisfactorily settle the Chincha Island difficulties. Peru is a republic of expedients. Her word or assurance is not to be trusted for five minutes: when she wishes to back out from a solemn promise, she expels the minister who gave it. So it will be in the case of this new expedition, if undertaken under her flag. The steamer will be stopped at Para by the Brazilians, and the parties on board will be sent to prison as American filibusteros. Peru will deny having authorized the use of her flag, and not regard the course of Brazil as a violation of it, and there will be the end of the expedition and of those who go out under such a miserable protection as is afforded by the Peruvian flag.
Under these circumstances, we frankly cau-

tion our friends against embarking either their money or their persons in this Amazon expedition. No good can come out of it. The time has not yet arrived for such an undertaking. It must be made under more favorable auspices. We must wait until our government has made selemn treaties with Bolivia, New Granada Reuador, Paraguay, or other South American republics whose territories are contiguous to the Upper Amazon, by which our citizens are authorised and invited to emigrate to or make trade with those countries, by the way of the Amazon. Then our vessels and our citizens can go out safely under the protection of their own flag, and not under false colors Brazil will never give us willing permission to enter the Amazon; but with such treaties with her neighbors as we have alluded to, we can defy her, enter the Amazon, and take the law of nations into our own hands-Brazil will be silenced, and before January, 1855, the navigation of the Amazon will be made free to vessels of the United States, and open to the rest of the world. "Wait for the wagon."

PROGRESS OF PATENTEES AT WASHINGTON .-There were many people who could not see why the President, in derogation of the usage followed by his predecessors, made special and favorable mention of patent rights in his mes eage. It puzzled them; and even now, when the large sums of money at stake in the contests for the renewal of patents are being talked of, they still wonder, and fail to connect two circumstances obviously springing one from the other. Meanwhile, we see that the patentees and their friends, such as have been rejected by the Commissioner, are organizing with admirable system, and opening a campaign which promises to be brilliant. Some others, such as Morse's telegraph, still entertain hopes of a renewal of their patent rights from the Commissioner; others, like Mr. Colt. having been foiled in that quarter, are turning all their attention to Congress and the lobby. Bills introduced by friendy members, favorably reviewed by kind commitees, and hustled through Congress by a strong force of particularly disinterested supporters. are to atone for the unjust and spiteful rejection of their claims by the Commissioner of Patents. Confident in their sense of right, and, perhaps, also—but of course in a very secondary degree —relying upon the aid of their lobby friends, the defeated patentees are thus preparing to retrieve their past failures.

The Colt patent, we understand, is likely to be successful. It has already made considerable progress, and a large portion of the House seems osed to view his bill with favor. port of the committee to which it was referred, which we give elsewhere, is an interesting-a very interesting document. It does conflict, certainly, in some very material particulars, with the judgment of Commissioner Mason, published a few days since; and we will not say on which side the most logic and reason appear to lie. It does appear, too, a very singular argument for a committee of the United States Congress to use, to say that because Mr. Colt has spent large sums of money in establishing a factory in London, therefore he ought to be permitted to levy a tax on the people of the United States for seven years longer. It is useful, no doubt, to know that Mr. Colt's English factory has exhausted all the surplus which had been accumulated in this country, and is even now a constant drain on the resources and energies of the inventor;" and we cannot but regret that Mr. Colt's speculative mania should have led him to engage in enterprises beyond his meansand which were not likely to prove remunerative. But why, in the name of common sense, should we be called upon to compensate him for the losses of his London factory? should the people of the United States be taxed to pay for Mr. Colt's losses incurred in endeavoring to perfect the equipments and armament of a British army? There may be some reason for so unusual a proceeding-in fact, there must be a reason, or of course a Committee of Congress would not have advanced the argument. But we confess we cannot see it. We are ready to advocate the liberal renuneration of inventors. We think the people have done so already in the case of Mr. Colt. by paying him in hard cash one million of dollars, and securing to him a further sum of at least equal amount. But we cannot, really, undertake to say that if an inventor squanders the money he receives from his patent we will pay him over again. Much less can we promise to aid and assist inventors in fancy schemes of theirs, undertaken with a view

nations.
Still, as we said, we suppose that Mr. Colt's bill will pass. The cabinet organ has already taken ground in its favor; and the humbugging letter it inserted a day or two since in order to lead people astray, has deceived no one. We may take it for granted that the kitchen cabinet has gone over body and soul to Colt. Then, as to Congress. why a body that could elect Forney as its Clerk must be ready for anything. We give elsewhere a list of the votes for Forney, so that the country may know which are the members who are ready to vote anything the kitchen desires. We shall doubtless be compelled to reprint the

to improve the condition of the armies of foreign

sion in which honor, principle, and honesty are involved. Indeed, in view of the number of patent rights which will come before Congress, we think we cannot do better than keep the division standing for daily use.

Mr. Colt is a lucky man. We shall be curious to see how many of his brother inventors enjoy an equal share of good fortune. Where's the India rubber? Where's the planing machine?

THE REMAINS OF PULASKI.-As our readers are aware, there is a great controversy going on in Georgia relative to the remains of Pulas ki, which some persons alleged they had discovered. We give in to-day's paper a letter which settles the question. The letter has been reluctantly given to the public by Colonel Lynah, of Charleston, S. C., grandson of the surgeon who extracted the ball received by Pulaski. Colonel Lynah has prepared this statement with some care, and he gives it to the public out of regard for historical accuracy. We commend it to the attention of our readers. Everything relative to the gallant Pulaski is interesting; but Colonel Lynsh's letter is so well prepared. and so decisive in its statements, that it will be read with the highest gratification.

QUACKERY AND ADVERTISING .- A number of persons who desire to puff either themselves or their wares-sometimes quack medicines-are in the habit of getting up prizes for merit in the production of these articles. The prizes are generally books, pictures, a pitcher, a piece of plate, or something of the sort. They then procure certain persons as a committee, who award them the prize. They afterwards go before the public and claim the reward of their meritthe reward of their virtue-the reward of their genius-in a flaming advertisement of the affair. to induce the people to buy of them alone. Pitchers and puffing done to order-nothing Obltuary.

HON. HENRY A. MUBLENBERG, OF PENNSYLVANIA-

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. Henry A. Mublenberg, one of the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania. This was the first session in which this gentleman appeared in Congress, and of course he was but little known to the public out of his native State. He was of the same family with three others of the name who have represented the Berks district in Congress, from Pennsylvania, viz :- Frederick A. Muhlenberg, who was orgress from 1789 to 1797 ; Peter Muhlen ons times from 1789 to 1801; and Heary A Muhlenberg rom 1829 to 1838. The first of these, F. A. Muhlenberg was also a member of the Continental Congress, and wa the first Speaker of Congress elected after the adoption of the constitution in 1789 and was also chosen Speaker of the third Congress, in 1793 These gentlemen were al of the republican or democratic school in politics. Peter in February, 1801; but resigned in June the same year, in consequence of receiving a revenue ap-pointment from Mr. Jefferson. He was an active mem of Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, and other leading democrats. The Germans especially regarded him as their pe culiar leader in the State, and his influence was cons mently great. He was a distinguished general officer of

The Muhlenberg family of Berks county, Pennsylvanis are descended from Rev. Henry Melchior Muhleaberg D. D., the founder of the Lutheran courch in America, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in the year 1742 His life is very lateresting to students of American ecclesiastical history. His three sons were Peter, and Frederick above named and Henry, all of whom became distinguished in the annals of Pennsylvania. Henry A. Muhlenberg, who served in Congress for

1829 till 1838, was a prominent man in the ranks of the Jackson democracy of Pennsylvania. He was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1835, but was defeated in consequence of a division in the democratic party, and Ritner, the whig candidate, was elected. He ren, in 1838, and on his return, in 1841, he retired to pri red the democratic nomination for G vernor, in 1844, but died before the election came on it onsequence of which Mr. Shunk was nominated in his place, and elected Governor. THE MARCHIONESS OF WELLESLEY.

Republican America has furnished a fair proportion of brides to the noble gentlemen of Europe. Not long ago the Spanish Prime Minister, a duke of the blood royal, was a grandion o' old Governor McKean, of ?ennsylvanis and since the Revolution, English, French Russian an other ambassadors have married in this country. By the died on the 17th December, at Hampton Court. She wa daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollen, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her memoirs beauty, she attracted the attention of Sir Arthur Wellesiey, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, who followed her over half the continent, and by his unguarded devo incarred not a little scandal. Miss Caton, (then Mrs. Robert Pattison,) was recalled by her family, and what occurred in the gay world abroad, which he trans nitted in letters per every panket for the United States. When she became a widow she revisited London; but the future hero of Waterloo, was now himself married, and therefore unable to offer her his hard; he, how ver, in troduced his elder brother, who soon after became her hasband; and the Daks continued to the close of his life, to be one of the warmest of her friends and admirers. She resided in her old age at Hampton Court, a sort of royal and sublish house of refuge. Two of her sisters were married to noblemen—the elder to the Duke of Leeds, and the younger, we believe to an Irish peer. A third sister, Mrs. MoTavish, is now living in Baltimore, and is one of the most distinguished and respected ladies of the old school of that metropolis of beauty and of good society.

LAWS CLAYE Eq. as ald and recomment resubsect of the school of that metropolis of beauty and of good society,

James Claff, Eq., an old and prominent member of the
Checango bar, died suddenly at his residence in Oxford,
aged 68 years, on the 9th inst. Mr. Clapp was a native of
Hartford, Ct. He pursued his law studies at New York,
in the office of Aaron Burr, and was Col. Burr's condidential clerk at the time of his duel with Gen. Hamilton.

Arrival of the Yankee Blade. The steamship Yankee Blade, Capt. Randall, of the In lependent Opposition Line, arrived yeaterday morning from Aspinya I. She sailed hence for Aspinyall Dec. 20, with three handred passengers, and arrived out on the 28th in seven days and twenty two hours. She left again Dec. 31, on the arrival of the Uncle Sam's passengers from San Francisco; made Kingston Jan. 3, at 8 A. M.; left King ston same day at 7 P. M., and arrived off the lightship Jan. 10, at 5 A. M., having encountered severe head winds, which off Cape Hatterss increased to a burricane, and proved most catisfactorily her qualities as a safe and substantial sea ship.

The Y. B. reports that everything appears to be pros perous on the Isthmus, and the road in good condition.
The Panama Railroad will be completed by the 15th of January to Obispo, eighteen miles from Panama, and thirty-one from Aspinwall.

The Yankee Blade brings nothing further from Call. formin, her news being anticipated by the George Law and tar of the West.

For Europe -The British stramship Africa, Capt. Harrison, leaves Jersey City at one o'clock to day, for Liver-

pcol. She had 92 passengers engaged yesterday, and from between \$600,000 to \$700,000 in specie on freight.

City Politics.

PRIMARY EMECION.—A primary election took place last evening in the First and Third wards, to elect delegates to the General Committee.

In the Pirst ward the following ticket was chosen:—
General Committee—Thomas Byrns, Michael Philips.
Young Men's Committee—Thomas Myrns, Michael Philips.
Young Men's Committee—Thomas Myrns, Michael Philips.
Wars Committee—Thomas Myrns, Michael Philips.
Wars Committee—Martin Crieger, Thos. C. Burns, Jas.
Coughlin, Andrew Hanley, James Lundigan, Bernard Daffey, Chas. Moore, Martin Powers, Daniel Gurran Thos.
Burns, Jr., John O'Neil, Wm. 2Durns, John Collighan,
Thos. G. Hinten, Robert Walker.

In the Third ward, Charles Fistcher was elected a member of the Democratic General Committee.

Court Calendar-This Day. UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT.—Nos. 14, 91, 83 to 60 SUPPLIE COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 80, 82, 83, 34, 85 to 90, 63 to 97, 67. SUPPLIES COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 29 to 84, 87, 88, 12 40 to 45. ow Pinas-Part First-Nos 161, 167, 187 to 197. to 208. SCHMON COURT-Two branches-Nos. 160, 161, 113, 100 91 197, 197, 198, 199, 201 to 210 215, 218, 217; 218, 230, 231, 224, 235, 227, 238, 239, 230, 4, 30, 38.

The Steamship San Francisco. Since our publication yesterday no further news of it steamer has reached us. Although several vossels he arrived in the interim from Southern and West Indi ports, none report speaking her. The continued on reather, however, tends to inspire renewed hopes of h ultimate rafety, either by reaching some port with number of versels sont to her relief. When last seen such heavy timber and so substantially put together before the action of the waves in an open sea would me rially affect her. We fully anticipate that to day or t norrow will bring news to relieve the anxiety of the me

actions hearts concerning the fate of their relatives friends on board of the disabled vessel. The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, sailed yester evening in search of the San Francisco. She had on bo the following officers of the cavy:-

Commander Hudson.
Lieutenants H. H. Bell and W. H. McComb,
Passed Asistant Surgeon G. S. Gould.
Cunner J. W. W. Ballard.
Carpenter J. G. Thomas.
Master's Mate A. J. Morebouse.

The Beston Post of yesterday says:-The Beside Fost of powering raps.—
Collector Pessive received a telegraphic despatch or
Saturday evening, to send the sevenue outter Maris is
search of the steamer San Francisco. The outter bein
on a cruise, a pilot boat was immediately sent after ner
and she returned to port on Monday marning—was provi
sioned for a two months' creise, and made ready to as

With regard to the departure of the sloop of war De tur to assist in the search, the same paper states :tur to assist in the search, the same paper states:—
Commodore Gregory received on Sunday a telegraphic communication from the Navy Dipartment, ordering him to despatch without delay it a sloop of war Decatur, Commander Isaac S. Stavret, in earth of the steamer Sa Francisco. The Destur is niting out at the Charlestown many yard for a three years' craise in the Pacific. But few of her officers have reperied themselves as yet. He complement will probably be filled from such officers a may be accessible to the commodors, and after cruising for the steamer she will proceed, it is supposed, to Nor folk, where she will complete her preparations for the long absence.

sloop of war Decatur, having been ordered by the government on a cruise for the Sau Francisco, was all read or sea last night, and will sail from her auchorage ne the lighthouse this morning.

A rumor prevailed in the city last evening that the Sa

Francisco was coming up the bay in tow of the steam Alabama. The report was unfounded, as nothing confir matory of it reached our office up to the time of the paper going to press.

We learn from Commodere Vanderbilt that the steam

ship North Star was pre engaged, and could not, therefore te sent in search of the San Francisco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Six—You complain that the government have not a single steamship of war to send out in search of the dis-abled steamer San Francisco. Is your complaint a fair one? When, some years ago, the government kept assuran men of war in our waters ready for such an emergency, the press of the country were continually asking why these vessels were kept inactive in our ports, and why they were not sent abroad to protect our commerce. Indeed, you conductors of the press seem hard to please? You seem to ductors of the press seem hard to please? You seem to imagine that men of war may be improvised for any sudden smergency. You perhaps do not know the amount of time and labor requires to get a man-of-war ready for sea, and seem to think that with a "hey! prestol—change!" a man-of-war may be drawn out of a dock as Signor Bitts draws out his live rabbit from the depths of an old hat Sut it has not been and perhaps ought not to be, the policy of our government to lellow the example of England, and keep up a fleet of idle ships is our own waters. Our navy is intended for foreign service, and proper time is taken, and is necessary, in fitting out ships for their long outless, to relieve other ships whose times have expired on foreign stations.

It is only by acsident that we have a ship ready for such an emergency in our own ports. The revenue outlers are supposed sufficient for such purposes generally, a steam frigate kept for such purposes would cost somethree hundred thoursaid dollars per year. Would this bethought to pay? However, one of these accidents has now placed the shoop of war Decatur at the disposal of government and to-morrow she sails on an exploring cruise, to look after the unfortunate steemer San Francisco. We hope she may find and relieve her.

BOSTON. imagine that men-of-war may be improvised for any sudder

Assassination of Dr. Lutener. ARREST OF WILLIAM HAYS, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER-A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Considerable consternation was manifested yesterday morning, at the corner of Broadway and Grand streets ensequent upon finding the lifeless body of Dr. William R T. Lutener on the floor of his office, situated at No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand street. When discovered, blood was flowing from a pistol shot wannd in the back of the head, and apparently but a very mart penied had elapsed from the time of the murder until found. The office occupied by the deceased is situated on the second floor of the said building, and the room where he was discovered fronts on Broadway. The noisy condition of broadway is supposed to be the reason why the explosion of the pistol was not heard by the inmates of the pre

The woman who attends to the cleaning of the Doctor's office, named Azuba C. Shipman, at about 11 o'slook enoffice, named Asuba C. Shipman, at about 11 o'slook en-tered the office and there beheld the deceased prostrate, with his head under the table, and bleeding profusely. Be-lieving at first that the Doctor had ruptured a blood ves-sel, she ran from the room for assistance, and after in-forming several persons in the building, she returned back to the room and commenced to bathe the Doctor's head-with cold water, supposing that he might have only faint-ed; but on further examination it was assertained he was clead. The neighbors came in, and at first it was thought a case of suicide, but from subsequent examination it was evident that it was the deed of an assassin.

a case of suicide, but from subsequent examination it was evident that it was the deed of an assassin.

Coroner Gamble was notified, and that official hurried to the scene of ceath, and is situated inquiries respecting parties who were a nown to be heatile to the deceased, or who had made any threats recently against the deceased. The Coroner was then informed that a lawyer, named William Hays, doing business at No. I Naman street, had been involved in a difficulty with deceased respecting the conduct of Luterer towards Hays's wife. The woman Shipman asser's that she saw Mr. Hays about three weeks ago in the Dector's office, when angry words passed between them, and Mr. Hays was heard to say that he would take the life of the Dector, or words to that effect, at the same time exhibiting a pistol, which, she says, recembled the one found discharged on the floor by the deceased.

These facts led the Coroner to the suspicion that Mr. Hays might[possibly, be the guilty party, and he accordingly proceedee in person to the office of Mr. Hays, and there ordered him into custody on the charge. When arrested he did not exhibit any signs of fear; and when informed by the Coroner that Dr. Lutener was murdered, he protested his innocence in the affair. A young man in the office then spothe up, and shift, "Yes, there was a difficulty some short time ago exhibits between Dr. Lutener and Mr. Hays, in relation to Haya's wife, but that had all been retited."

The pistol found on the floor maar the deceased in a new, slage barried risted of Allen's materia and

by some short time age existing between Dr. Latener and Mr. Hays, in relation to Haya's wife, but that had all been sottled."

The pistol found on the floor near the deceased is a new, single barreled pistol, of Aller's patent, and the Doctor and never been seen with such a one. The Doctor's pistol was found in a private drawer; it is one of Jolt's six barrel revolvers, and when found all the barrels were loaded; therefore, the identity of the small pistol may lead to the detection of the nurderer. In addition to the above, it was shown that a short time before the Doctor was discovered, he had borrowed a morning paper from Mr. Wood, one of the tenant's on the same floor; and when found, that paper was grasped firmly in the right head; showing that if he had taken his own life, the pistol must have been held in his left hand; and the wound being at the base of the skull it is almost impossible to have given the direction of the ball in that position.

Further evidence was shown that a day or two since, Hays wife called at the Doctor's office, and asked for certain letters belonging to her, which the Doctor held. Herefused to give them up, when she threatened for 'have satisfaction,' and after an anary conversation, she left the office. On these facts, the Coroner ordered the arrest of Mrs Hays, to await the result of the investigation.

During the afternoon Dr. Uhl, assisted by another physician, made a post moriem dissection of the hody of deceased, and found that the ball had passed through the base of the skul and loto the occipital bone, where it lodged, pointing towards the right side. This bullet fitted the barrel of the pistal found on the floor by deceased, and the impression is now beyond a doubt that a murder has been perpetrated; but by whom is yet to be shown by legal testimony.

The deceased was a mative of England, and shoot thirty-five years of age. He resided in 128th street, Har-

murder has been perpetrated; but by whom is yet to be shown by legal testimony.

The deceased was a native of England, and about thirty-five years of age. He resided in 128th street, Harlem pear Fourth areans, where he has a wife and two children living. His medical practice consisted in the treatment of diseases of the ear; but of late he was somewhat notorious for intrigue amongst married women, which is now supposed to be the cause of his untimely death

which is now supposed to be the came of his untimely death

Mr. Hays protests his innocence in any participation in the murder, and says that he became acquainted with Luterer some three or four months ago, on the train of cars going to and from Harlem. Mr. Hays residing within a short distance of Dr. Luteuer, and being countrymen and masens, they soon became acquainted, the dector frequently visiting Mr. Hays in a social manner, and the dector, embracing the opportunity, made himself very pleasant with Mrs. Hays. A difficulty arose between Hays and his wife; ahe left the house, and tooh up her abose with he doctor. Hays then called on the doctor about the ratter, and some high words ensued between them; and the doctor. Fearing a personal arsault, went before the Police Justice and procured a warrant against Hays, who was arrested on the charge. Subsequently a reconciliation took place between Hays and his wife, and this week it was arranged that she return back to England. Yesterday moraing Mr. Hays says he left Harlem for the city by the 10 o'clock train, arriving at the City Hall, a few minners before 11 c'clock; that he went from the car to the auction store of Mr Hemp, in Nassau street, near Fulton street, and from there to his office, and then to the effice of the Evening Post, and back again to his office, where after a short time, the corroner came in and arrested him; and that is all he knows about it. This may all be true; and if see there is certainly a great mystery about the whole affair. It reminds us very much of the Corliss murder, in Leonard street, some twelve years ago. Oorliss was shot down in the street by a pistol ball, which penctrated the back of his bead, and the pistol thrown down in the gutter, where it was found by the authorities for a Colton and wife were detained by the authorities for a